

Case 3243

Lyda latifrons* Fallén, 1808 and *L. gyllenhali* Dahlbom, 1835 (currently *Pamphilius latifrons* and *P. gyllenhali*; Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation of usage of the specific names by designation of a neotype for *Lyda latifrons

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Abstract. The purpose of this application, under Article 75.6 of the Code, is to conserve the existing usage of the names *Lyda latifrons* Fallén, 1808 and *Lyda gyllenhali* Dahlbom, 1835 (currently *Pamphilius latifrons* and *P. gyllenhali*) for two species of Palaearctic sawfly (family PAMPHILIIDAE) by designation of a neotype for *Lyda latifrons*. The holotype of *L. latifrons* is a specimen of *L. gyllenhali*, but acceptance of this would lead to the transfer of the name *L. latifrons* to the taxon always known as *L. gyllenhali*. It is proposed that current usage of these specific names is conserved by designating the lectotype of *L. maculosa* Zaddach, 1866 as the neotype of *Lyda latifrons*.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; PAMPHILIIDAE; *Pamphilius latifrons*; *Pamphilius gyllenhali*; Palaearctic; sawflies.

1. Fallén (1808, p. 226) described a species of sawfly (sub-order Symphyta, family PAMPHILIIDAE) on the basis of only male specimens from Sweden and named it *Lyda latifrons*. The holotype was not traced in the Fallén, Dahlbom, or Thomson collections in Sweden and is probably lost (Beneš, 1976, p. 162). Since its original publication, Fallén's name, in its original combination or in the current combination of *Pamphilius latifrons*, has been constantly applied to a seldom collected but characteristic sawfly species. This species is distributed in Europe and eastern Siberia. Its larvae feed on poplar (*Populus* spp.) and probably also on willow (*Salix* spp.).

2. However, Vikberg (2002, p. 456) has shown that Fallén's original description of *Lyda latifrons* does not fit the male of the species currently known as *Lyda latifrons*. Fallén was actually describing a species that is currently known as *Pamphilius gyllenhali* (Dahlbom, 1835). The name of this taxon was originally published as *Lyda*

gyllenhali Dahlbom, 1835 (p. 40, fig. 1). As a result, the name *Pamphilius gyllenhali* is formally a junior synonym of the name *Pamphilius latifrons*, but it has not been used in this sense. The species currently known as *Pamphilius latifrons* (Fallén, 1808) is in fact conspecific with another type of sawfly that is known as *Pamphilius maculosus* (Zaddach, 1866) and originally named with the binomen *Lyda maculosa* Zaddach, 1866 (p. 166). Beneš (1976, p. 162) designated a female lectotype for *L. maculosa*, which he took to be conspecific with *P. latifrons* as normally understood. Blank et al. (1998, p. 26) agreed with this.

3. As explained in para. 2 above, the species that Fallén actually described and named *Lyda latifrons* has since been known as *Pamphilius gyllenhali* (Dahlbom, 1835). It is an uncommon but well known European species which, like *P. latifrons* auct. (= *P. maculosus*), is associated with willow (*Salix* spp.). It is under the name of *P. gyllenhali* that the taxon has been referred to in all literature concerning sawfly systematics, faunistics and biology. No synonyms have been recognized for this taxon. Klima (1937, p. 54) cited 21 references and Shinohara (1995, p. 49) gave an additional 48 references that use the name *Pamphilius gyllenhali*, including Zaddach (1866), Thomson (1871), André (1879–1882), Dalla Torre (1894), Konow (1897), Enslin (1917), Gussakovskij (1935), Berland (1947), Benson (1951), Chambers (1952), Móczár & Zombori (1973), Beneš (1974), Viitasaari (1982), Achterberg & Aartsen (1986), Midtgaard et al. (1987), Pesarini & Pesarini (1988), Zhelochovtsev (1988), Magis (1994), Liston (1995) and Taeger et al. (1998).

4. The meaning of the name *Pamphilius gyllenhali* (Dahlbom, 1835) is well established in the entomological literature and it would not serve nomenclatural stability to allow this name to be replaced as a junior subjective synonym of the name *Pamphilius latifrons* (Fallén, 1808), especially as the name *Pamphilius latifrons* has been used until now for a different, but closely related species, also known as *P. maculosus* (Zaddach, 1866), that has a similar distributional range and possibly similar host-plants. In order to avoid any confusion in the future, we propose that the Commission conserves the names *P. latifrons* (Fallén, 1808) and *P. gyllenhali* (Dahlbom, 1835) in their current usage by designating a neotype for *Lydia latifrons* Fallén, 1808 that is conspecific with '*P. latifrons*' in the current sense and with *P. maculosus* (Zaddach, 1866). The most suitable specimen would be the female lectotype of *Lydia maculosa* Zaddach, 1866 designated by Beneš (1976, p. 162). The specimen is labelled 'Type' [red label], 'steckte mit maculosa', 'maculosa', 'Zool. Mus. Berlin': 'Lectotype' [red label]. The underside of this label reads: 'maculosa Zd. Beneš, 1971', 'Pamphilius latifrons Fall. ♀ det. Beneš 71,' 'Pamphilius latifrons (Fallén) Det. A. Shinohara, 1995'. The specimen is kept in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to set aside all previous type fixations for the nominal species *latifrons* Fallén, 1808, as published in the binomen *Lyda latifrons*, and to designate the female specimen that is held in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, and referred to in para. 4 above as the neotype;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) *latifrons* Fallén, 1808, as published in the binomen *Lyda latifrons* and as defined by the neotype designated in (1) above;
 - (b) *gyllenhali* Dahlbom, 1835, as published in the binomen *Lyda gyllenhali*.

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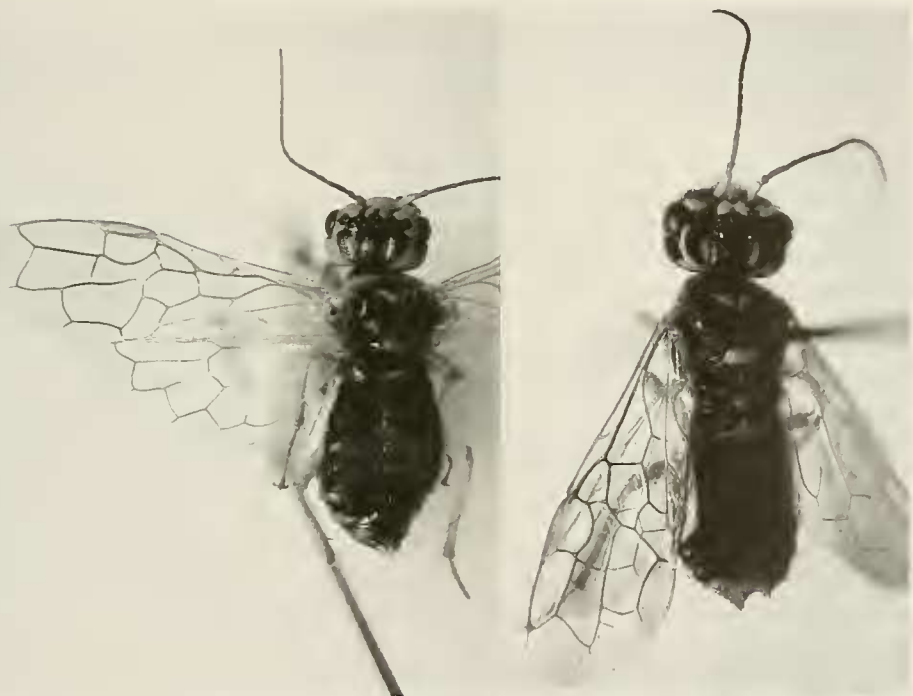
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Acknowledgement of receipt of this application was published in BZN 59: 161.

Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).



Left — *Pamphilius latifrons* (Fallén, 1808), female specimen from Britain, length c. 12 mm.
Right — *Pamphilius gyllenhalii* (Dahlbom, 1835), female specimen from Finland, length c. 10 mm.